Amusements To. Day.

Master & Hint's fined a Convert. Mad son Square Theatre-Bard Kirls Betrop litan Coveret of the avery that, and distain

The regular circulation of The Sun for the week ending July 17, 1880, was: 126.511 Weekly 125.420 finiteday 124.232 Friday 124.998 Saturday Total for the week

TRUTH EVER TO BE REMEMBERED.

What the House of Representatives Declare Three Years Ago.

From the Congressional Record, Vol. V., Part III., Page 2,220 Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States. That it is the duty of the House to declare, and this House does hereby colemnly declare, that Samuel J. Tilden of the State of New York received one hundred and ninety-six electoral votes for the office of President of the United States, all of which votes were cast and lists thereof signed, certified, and transmitted to the seat of Government. directed to the President of the Senate, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, by electors legally eligible and qualified as such electors, each of whom had been duly appointed and elected in a manner directed by the Legislature of the State in and for which he cast his vote as aforesaid; and that said Samuel J. Tilden having thus received the rote of a majority of the electors appointed as aforesaid, he was thereby duly elected President of the United States of America for a term of four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1877; and this House further declare that Thomas A. Hendricks having received the same number of electoral votes for the office of Vice-President of the United States that were cast for Samuel J. Tilden for President as aforesaid, the said votes having been east for him by the same persons who voted for the said Tilden for President as aforesaid, and at the same time and in the same manner, it is the

The Seven Electoral Votes of Maine.

March, A. D. 1877.

opinion of this House that the said Thomas A.

Hendricks of the State of Indiana seas duly

elected Vice-President of the United States for a

term of four years, commencing on the 4th day of

Maine votes for a Governor on the 13th of September, and in November for Presidential electors. She has seven votes in the Electoral College. Those seven votes ought to be cast for an honest man; they will be cast for an honest man if wise counsels prevail among the citizens of Maine who agree in wanting the Republican party turned out of the White House and the departments.

The voters of Maine who are opposed to the Republican party, with its record of corruption at Washington and at Augusta, and its corrupt men still in power, were in a majority at the last State election. They are probably in a majority to-day. Yet to throw away the advantage which their numbers give them will be as easy as shooting a twenty-five inch piece of spar timber down a greased way.

If the anti-corruption, anti-Garrield folks in Maine think it best to count the seven votes of their State for corruption and for GARPIELD, their programme is an

exceedingly simple one. The first thing that they must do is to take it for granted that Mr. Brance is so sore over his defeat for the Presidential nomination that he will make no especial effort to retain his power in the State. They can simplify matters by going even further and assuming that Mr. BLAINE is a fool.

Next, they must pay respectful attention to the yawp of noisy little politicians, who will tell them that the first step toward reforming the Federal administration is to put noisy little politicians into fat offices.

Then, by dwelling on small things, small local rivalries, and small differences of opinion, they must gradually lose sight of the great object which they, in common, have now in view. The process has been often tested in other States of the Union, and is invariably successful. If there happen to be two organizations in

the anti-Garrield party in Maine, they must get Mr. BLAINE, or some other expert, to tie their tails together in a sailor's square knot, and hang them over a line so that they can be mutually disagreeable to the best purpose. Then, when there is no longer anything left of either organization, the thing is done.

If, on the other hand, the majority of voters in Maine are anxious that honesty should have a chance in Washington and in Augusta, the programme is quite as simple as that which we have sketched, and rather more satisfactory in the end.

How an Honest Man Acted.

When GARFIELD, COLFAX, PATTERSON, and "the rest of them," as UAKES AMES contemptuously described his purchased lot of Congressmen, were tumbling over each other in their eagerness to acquire shares in the Credit Mobilier, one man stood distinctly apart as an honorable exception His example points out the path of duty when temptation besets legislators.

Mr. McComp of Delaware, whose name figures conspicuously in the investigation, and whose suit against the Credit Mobilier corporation led to the first exposure in THE SUN, was a personal friend of the late James A. Bayand, then a Senator from Delaware. He desired to serve Mr. BAYARD by allotting him a number of shares. When this proposition was made by letter, the following answer was promptly written the same night:

" Washington, Jan. 14, 1808 "My Dran Em: I received this evening your letter of this day informing me that My. Awas of Massachus setts had one or two thousand dollars of stock in the Credit Mobiller for me. My son, in a letter which i received this marning informed me of your short on versation with him, and that it was to your friendly teeling I was indebted for the subscription to what you tell me is a 'good thing'. I am, however, afterly in the dark as to the nature and objects of this off porution, and you

course, till he addresses me up the subject. I take it for granted that the corporation has no application to make to Congress on which I shall be called upon to act off: cially, as I could not, consistently with my views of duty vate upon a question in which I had a pecuniary interest Whether I become the owner of this stock or not, I am obliged to you for your intention to benefit me. As I must, of course, pay for any stock I get please let my son pave tell information as to its prospective value.

"Your communication I consider, as you have inci-cated, confidential, except as to him, and he and I are

almost one person. Yours, very truly. J. A. BAYARD.

at once. He did not hesitate, por shuffle, nor equivocate, nor compromise with constraight way ended the matter, so that AMES never ventured to approach him after receiving a copy of the note to McComp.

The contrast presented by the action of Mr. BAYAND and the conduct of the Christian statesmen who besought AMES to buy their votes and to let them into the Credit arretrus Gampiello and the other vensi traffickers in legislation with more moral effect than the indictment of a Grand Jury, and leaves them to the scorn of all rightthinking men.

In referring to this case, the POLAND committee say: "We commend to them [GAR-FIELD, COLFAX, and company], and to all men, the letter of the venerable Senator BAYARD in response to an offer of some of

The Buttle Ground this Venr.

To elect Gen. HANCOCK it may be necesary for the Democrats to carry Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut. is highly probable that they can prevail without the aid of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, both of which are confidently claimed by the Republicans. But unanticipated losses elsewhere may make the votes of all these four States indispensable to the Democratic candidate. At all events, the opponents of GARFIELD, looking to the future, should put forth their best exertions for victory in these States, even if they are not absolutely essential to success.

The battle ground which we have designated will be hotly contested by the two great parties. It teems with millions of intelligent and thrifty people. It contains the busy hives of the leading industries of the country. It abounds in newspapers of every variety, and schools of all grades There is no portion of the Union that will better reward cultivation from the platform and through the press. There are no other communities upon whom elaptrap, falsehood, superficial arguments, and hypocritical pretensions would so surely be wasted.

Here, then, is a field for plenty of hard work in the canvass of this summer and fail. A careful look over the ground will convince the Democrats that nothing short of perfect harmony and tireless energy will enable them to give HANCOCK the votes of the four States we have mentioned.

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut all went for GRANT by large majorities in 1872. This, however, was not fair test of strength between the two parties, for though Dr. GREELEY drew many votes from the Republicans, he was an unfortunate candidate for the Democrats. In 1876 Pennsylvania gave HAYES a majority of 18,000; but Tilden carried New Jersey by 12,500, New York by 32,700, and Connecticut by 2,900. These were not absofute majorities of the entire vote, but they were very nearly so; and they sufficed to show that on a fair trial, in a Presidential contest, with an unusually full vote, Pennsvivania was Republican, while New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut were Democratic. It is instructive to trace the flow of the political currents in these States since the last Presidential contest. In the Congressional elections of 1878 the Republicans carried eighteen districts in Pennsylvania, and the Democrats nine; the Republicans carried four in New Jersey, and the Democrats three; the Republicans carried twenty-four in New York, and the Democrats nine; the Republicans carried three in Connecticut. and the Democrats one-making a total of forty-nine Republicans and twenty-two

Democrats returned by these four States to the present Congress. We will give some details of purely State elections since 1876. In 1879 HOYT, Republican, was chosen Governor of Pennsylvania by a plurality of 22,000. The Legislature of that State is now Republican in both branches, that party having a majority of

27 on joint ballot. In 1877 McClellan, Democrat, was elected Governor of New Jersey by a plurality of 12,700. The Republicans now hold both branches of the Legislature, and have inalority on joint ballot.

In 1877 the Democrats of New York elected the State officers by an average majority of about 14,000. In 1878 the Republicans elected the Judge of the Court of Appeals by a plurality of 34,000. In 1879 the Republicans elected Cornell to be Governor by a plurality of 42,700 over the highest of two Democratic opponents, and they elected the rest of the State ticket by an average plurality of about 2,000 over the united Democracy. The Republicans now control both the Senate and Assembly, and have a

majority of 72 on joint ballot. In 1878 there was no choice of Governor of Connecticut by the people at the polls. ANDREWS, Republican, obtained a majority of 2,500 over HUBBARD, Democrat, and he was subsequently elected by the Legislature. The Republicans control both branches of the present Legislature, and they have a majority of 89 on joint bailot.

We ask the Democrats of these four States to look these facts straight in the face. To refuse to examine them in all their bearings will not blot them out of existence. nor prevent the Republicans from clearly comprehending their significance. The Republican party was organized in 1855. During the intervening twenty-five years the Democrats of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut have again and again found it a hard party to beat. They are now encountering it once more; and such are the desperate efforts it will put forth to maintain its hold on power, that the Democrats cannot afford to enter languidly into the contest, or waste any strength in contentions among themselves.

The Workingmen of the East Side.

Persons living on the plot bounded by Division street, the East River, Fourteenth street, Second avenue, Sixth street, and the Bowery, are deeply concerned in the business prosperity of the country. To them business stagnation is death, and employment life. These are comparatively prosperous times for many who were out of work ighteen months ago, but rising rents and prices are making them very hard. Earnings that barely kept families from freezing and starving last winter, buy less now. It is useless to talk of better times to the tenement dweller. He knows noth ing of the condition of the national Treasury, the rate of taxation, the balance of trade between this and other countries; but he knows that his meat, potatoes, fuel, clothes, rent, and everything that he requires, cost more, and in comparatively few nstances is he getting more pay.

To those who are well-to-do hard times mean fewer luxuries or smaller profits; but to the dweller in tenements they mean cold and hunger and the pain of seeing his wife and children suffer.

The saddest sights witnessed on the East Side are the homes of those who are out of employment. A strong, industrious young fellow was thrown out of work by the closing of a branch of a business house. have acted. Mr. BAYARD did not stop to He had been earning about \$8 a week, consider what he ought to do, but did right | and on this he had comfortably supported

his wife and three children, one an infant. But there was no margin for savings science, nor dally with a "good thing," but against a stormy day. Without employment, he pocketed the recommendations of his late employers and went in search of a job. He was light-hearted at first, for he was strong enough for any service; he had had experience in many capacities, and no employer had ever refused to commend him. In a city where work seemed Mobiller speculation, needs no comment. It to be plentiful, where the streets were crowded with drays, and the tall buildings seemed to be as full of workers as a hive of bees, he fancied that he could find acceptable employment. At the end of a week he became a different being. The thought of selecting his employment had been abandoned; he was eager to do anything that would give him money to keep his little girls and boy from starving. Although barely enough to sustain life had been eaten in that household during the week, his capital was reduced to a few cents. Unless he could get work soon, he might be turned

into the street with his wife and children. A more hopeless man when he returned from each day's unsuccessful search for employment, it would be difficult to pleture. He was beginning to carry his shabby furniture, piece by piece, to the pawnbroker, When he found work, there was not a happier man in New York. Of the thousands of instances where enforced idleness lasts longer than in this case, a few are brought to notice through arrests for theft, the discovery of unburied dead, or in some other manner; but the most of them are known only by those who associate with families occupying tenement houses.

The times are better than they were two years ago. There are fewer men idle. All are hoping for better pay and lower prices for what they consume. Let us hope that they find both at a very early day.

An Eminent Lawyer who Convinces his Client, but not the Jury.

If there is truth in the Springfield Republican's story that our esteemed contemporary. the Nation, "hired an eminent lawyer" to make a special plea in defence of GARFIELD in the three hundred and twenty-nine dollar bribery case, the result of the eminent lawyer's efforts is worth observing.

He seems to have succeeded in convincing his client, the Nation, that Mr. GARPIELD, unlike Mr. BLAINE, is "uncorrupt and uncorruptible." This schievement ought to count for something, for not longer ago than 1873 the Nation was strongly of the opinion that Mr. GARFIELD was not only corruptible, but also corrupted.

He does not seem to have been equally successful in convincing the Nation's readers. One of them writes as follows to our esteemed contemporary:

" Several questions the Nation does not bring up occuin reading its vindication. One is, Why did not Gen. Gazrierd confront Augs before the committee and cross prestion him, instead of writing an experts defence to reulation among his friends? Why was he subsequently enounced by many respectable Republicans of his own istrict for his complicity in this Credit Mobilier business

f 'his conduct in 1871 is not to be ludged in the light of 1880: Does not his connection with the DE GOLVER contract show that he is willing for a consideration to use his influence as a member of Congress and Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to secure a contract for the benefit of lobby iets? and does it after the character of An services maintain that the said contract was no worse than ontracts with the Government usually are? So that I on constrained to feel much against my wishes, eve nishes, that its vindication of Gen. Gazereto is unsatis factory, while as a reply to the charges as they appear in Tax Sux and Herald it does not seem to meet them

Whether the eminent lawyer has fairly carned the sum for which he was hired depends on whether he was hired to convince the Nation or the Nation's readers.

To-day the Flying Dutchman lands at Indianapolis, with his first two hundred dollar speech for GARFIELD and civil service reform

The recent news from the Indian Territory disposes of the repeated official assertions that PATNE had not led a second expedition into it. PAYNE and twenty-two of his men have been found there, and arrested by the troops. Fortunately these official assertions that PAYNE was not there at all did not prevent the authorities from looking after him all the captured, we shall see whether past experience in the treatment of the offence has taught any lesson.

If Dr. Hammond was mistaken about Dr. TANNER, may be not also have been mistaken about Miss FANCHER of Brooklyn?

The ADAM CARDENAS-A. G. MENOCAL canal concession, granted by Nicaragua to the American Provisional Society, ratified by the Nicaragua Senate, and published as a law, leases to the company for ninety-nine years, with privilege of renewal, an exclusive right of way to construct ship canals in that republic. The great difficulty, however, has not been so much to get the consent of Nicaragua or the consent of Panama to build canals, as the france, shillings, and doliars of America and Europe to build them with. Still one practical result of the concession will be seen when the DE LESseps canal question comes before Congress again, as the Nicaragua Canal will probably then insist on its status as a rival enterprise and it will also undertake to put its claims before investors.

The continued ill health of the distinguished Republican statesmen who wanted GRANT must cause disquietude at Mentor, Obio.

The wandering harem of the ex-Khedive has once more returned to Posilipo. finding no rest elsewhere. It is said that the ex-Khedive has about given up trying to find a place for them in Smyrna. This is plainly the opportune moment for some public-spirited American citizen to come forward with a subscription As a relie of the past greatness of Egypt, the ex-Khedive with his harem is quite as interesting as the obelisk; and if New York possessed both the obelisk and the ex-Khedive with his harem, this town would at once be come the resort of Egyptologists from all parts of the civilized world. Our hint is at the ser vice of any esteemed contemporary which may be inclined to go into the business

Young Mr. Cash of Cash's Depot, South Carolina, started out on Friday to slaughter a man who had spoken disapprovingly of old Mr Cash's conduct in killing the late Col. Shannon The man escaped for the time being,

Some South Carolinians wonder why it is that so little immigration flows their way. The more earnestly they ponder this phenomenon the bet-

An odd incident of the TANNER fast is the eagerness with which the sporting fraternity have taken up the notion that starving matches may be the next sensation. The gentry who used to confine their attention chiefly to gambling on cock fights, the prize ring, and sports of that character, long ago invaded more reputable athletic contests, and now regard any current popular excitement as legitimate capital. They will soon be willing to give or take two to on TANNER against the field, or to produce an Unknown to outstarve him for \$1,000 a side or, in fact, to accommodate the public on any terms.

A verbatim report of what the wild waves were saying to John Sherman, the disappointed, at Long Beach, yesterday, would be interesting reading.

Something that Prince Leopold Missed. From the Washington Post. Among the prominent people at Newport is

THE FRAUD OF 1876 TO BE PUNISHED

Some Remarks of the Hon. Montgowery Blatt at a Hancock Meering at Rockville, Md. Gov. Tilden's declining renomination was a great disappointment to me, and I believe to the Convention and the people. He would I think, have been renominated and reflected and this would have been a vindication of nonuiar rights which would have produced a great and lasting impression on the world. In this expression I do but respond to one of the most marked sentiments of the platform adopted at Cincinnati, all of which, as well as the candidates nominated I cordially endorse. It is now manifest that Mr. Tillien's action on this occalife, was dictated by his desire to advance the cause of public liberty in utter disregard of all personal considerations. He is far from saving this himself. He studiously avoids any boast of disinterestedness, but it is plain from every paper emanating from him that he regards the issue upon the great fraud to be decided in the pending contest, and upon the decision of which it depends whether the people will here after be able to elect their Chief Magistrate, as the most momentous ever presented to the people for decision. In all of his public otterances Mr. Tilden insists that, while the fraud was perpetrated on the people in his person, i was no personal wrong to him, and the question it presents is one to be considered withou regard to him or for any other person. And, although confident that the people of New York and of the Union would sustain him if renom inated, as he did not think his candidacy neces sary to enforce that issue as the paramount issue of the contest -and as the Administration and other parties to the great fraud had fos tered division in the party on personal issues with him in order to escape condemnation and prevent the vindication of the right of the people to elect their Chief Magistrate at the ensu ing election-he withdrew from the candidacy

I am convinced that Mr. Tilden's motive for retiring from the candidacy was simply to make this great impersonal issue plainer and more effective. Accordingly, the platform adopts it as the vital issue, in the presence of which, it says, all other issues are dwarfed. It is not only thus proclaimed to be the great issue of the contest by Mr. Tilden and by the Convention but all the circumstances of the eratin which we live conspire to proclaim it to be the paramount issue of the day. The great fraud of 1876 was the culmination of a series of usurpations by the Republican party to subvert the government of the people. By the reconstrucion measures it had continued itself in power under the forms of law, for eight years. But in 1876 the tide of popular feeling rose so high that it surged over even these barriers, and defeated the Republican party. Its candidate for the Presidency openly admitted his defeat. And it was defeated with the whole machinery of the elections in its hands and without syllable of complaint at the time that the hard terms it had imposed upon its opponents had not been rigidly enforced and observed. But the Chairman of their Executive Committee then ordered the returning officers of three Southern States, just enough to give them one majority in the Electoral College, to make false returns of the votes; obtained an order from President Grant, sending an armed force to the capital of each of those States to superintend and enforce the execution of this order, and bringing a large force also to Washington to intimidate Congress into counting the false returns thus prepared.

It is idle to discuss questions of administration until the people decide effectively whether

there are to be any more elections. The Republican party organization has decided and now stands upon the ground that the people have not the right to elect their Presiient, and now presents as a candidate for the Presidency one of the men who was conspicuous in the proceedings by which that determination, was reached. The Democratic party now arraigns this action of the Republican organization and appeals to the people to support its candidate in order to vindicate the right of the people to elect their President, and presents Gen. Hancock as its representative on this great issue.

Certainly, no more appropriate and unexceptionable representative of a great party contending for a great principle could be found. He is son of the great conservative Commonwealth known as the keystone of the federal arch of the Union, and no man of the millions who took up arms for the preservation of that arch rendered more valuable service or displayed more wis dom, valor, and zeal for the cause than Hantinguished heroes of the war for the Union that his fitness to represent the people in this struggle is shown. It was the timely assertion, after the war had closed, by this gallant son of Pennsylvania for the people of Louisiana and Texas of the rights of person and property proclaimed or our Anglo-Saxon forefathers at Runnymede which made him the appropriate representative of the people in asserting their rights of self-government.

A Good Deed Gracefully Done. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: God bless

and prosper Tax Sun for the charity sermon it preached to-day shout the two poor old countrywomen of min The tender and nathetic eloquence of you nent life went straight to my heart, and I have already visited them and given a little temporary relief, and i end you a check for \$20, and I hope "sunlight" has indeed dawned on them again.

*Another reader of your paper had been before me, and I found the old ladies under shelter in a room that had

The Central American Expedition.

M. Charnay, the leader of the expedition recently sent to Central America under the auspices of the Governments of the United States and France, the exsigned a treaty giving him all the privileges and facilities of thinks, vases, skulls, and other anti-pion of the discoveries, written by M a bushest in the North American Review as the

Garfield's Majorities in 1878 and 1874.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will you form me what was the lowest majority by which tar-eld was returned to Congressatter his Credit Viduler cord was made public? Mr. Garfield's majority in his district fell from 0.955 in 1872, at the election previous to the redit Mobiller exposure, to 2,528 in 1874, after the investigation.

What Would Please a Hotel Proprietor To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: We would be pleased to have a copy of the Sus in our reading our during the remainder of July and August, provided ou will send it free of charge.

Horse, Jefferson County, N. Y.

We haven't the slightest doubt of it.

A Hancock Campaign Song. The Bancock thie is rising fast,

From shore to shore it swells, And as it reaches o'er the land, Of victory it tells-Of victory it tells, my hors, For Hancock's bound to win: The people's free, untrammelled voice

Will surely bring him in. The Hancock fires are burning bright,

On all the hills they biage Too bright and high for such a fraud As stole the seat for Hayes— As stole the seat for Hayes, my bors; And never shall we see

The Hancock banner proudly waves, And greets the morning light, And round it rally those as friends Who once were foes in fight-Who once were foes in fight, my boys;

But in a better day, round the Hancock banner throng Alike the blue and gray. The Hancock men are stanch and brave.

o truer anywhere. And they can boast a candidate Whose name is clear and fair-

For now the people mean to rule In spite of traud and force.

And unward is his course;

TWO EXILES OF THE EMPIRE.

In January of last year, MacMahon signed two Presidential decrees. One was the pardon of M. Rane, ex-Deputy of Paris, falses accused of complicity in the Commune: the

ier to resume his old chair in the editorial rooms of the Republique Française, M. Chalemel-Lacour resigned the management of that journal, which he had edited for eight years under the inspiration of M. Gambetta, in and. More than twenty years before, Rane and limitemel-Lacour had met in that countrynoth exites. Banc had arrived by a rather oundationt road - by way of the galleys of Lambessa, in Africa, whence he had made rood his escape after prodigies of daring and running. As for Challemel-Lacour, the rendarmes had simply escorted him out of France. The crime of these two men was the same. Rang had resisted the coup d'état of Napolson III. at Paris. Challemel-Lacour. Professor of Philosophy at Limoges, had left ris classroom to call the people to arms. Some peasants had rallied around him, and there had een a fight. Arrested and taken to Paris, he had had better luck in extricating himself from the scrape than his young comrade.

I met M. Challemel-Lacour in Switzerland. and here is his portrait as I saw him: A man of medium stature, nervous, jerky, angular almost electric in his movements; an authori tative, harsh-toned voice, brief replies, man ners abrupt and yet very winning; snowy hair and beard. White and red are his colors. Just now the English Tories find the red in excess. He is 53 years of age, a native of Basse Normandie. The impression he makes on you at first sight is that of a man of sixty-five, who will never be older than twenty-five.

In exile he never lost heart either as a repub-

He was a hard worker during his exile. He ranslated and annotated the books of Ritter, of William von Humboldt, and of other German philosophers. Then, too, in the near neighborhood of the places made illustrious by the residence of Rousseau and of Voltaire, he conceived an enthusiasm for the eighteenth century, and his studies of the charming feminine society of that age have the value given by rare erudition and refinement. Yet Challemel-Lacour, a modest man par excellence, had not even a model at home to draw from.

Ranc and Challemel-Lacour returned to Paris together and enlisted at once in the militant press. Rane scattered broadcast the coruscations of his Voltairian and revolutionary wit in series of brilliant and biting articles in the Nain-Jaune and in Delesciuze's Reveil. The empire often bled under his thrusts. Challemei-Lacour joined the staff of the Temps, writing also in the Rerue des Deux Mondes and the Rerue Nationale, where he had Gambetta for a collaborator. The two became fast friends.

On the 4th of September the ex-exiles came together again. Ranc made his way into the Corps Legislatif with the National Guards, before whom the empire went down like a house of cards. Named Mayor of the Nineteenth Arcondissement, he rendered services in that office which were fully appreciated later on, in the dark days of the siege. Then he left Paris by the balloon route, in company with Gambetand assumed the direction of the Sureté

Générale at Tours. Challemel-Lecour was sent to Lyons by the Dictator on Sept. 9. He arrived there, as Preect and Commissioner Extraordinary of the Republic, to find the town in full revolution, the Commune proclaimed.Gen. Mazure imprisoned. and the commander of the National Guards dend-shot as a man too moderate in his opinions. Civil tempest and the tempest of invasion together! Challemel-Lacour faced the tornado with resolute courage. Later, in the National Assembly, when the monarchists had the majority and were investigating the acts of the Government of the Fourth of September, even his enemies were forced to acknowledge that he had not flinched or blanched before the rev-

of the mutinous disposition of the Breton Legitimists, an order thus worded: ing those fellows.") But Challemel-Lacour inno one has been able to produce it. "Gentlemen have spoken of my prudence," he said. 'It was not always an unreasonable prudence. My policy was not to irritate them, but to conimprovised dictator. Dictator! I don't know about that. Improvised! Certainly neither my tastes nor my ambition fitted me for the post of of retirement and study. Yes, I was improvised, One thing condemned me to this experience knowing what awaited me there, and not ignorant of what awaited me here should I return."

you will find at page 77 a modest line running

from Mégieres to Longuyon. A little before you get to Longuyon, note if you please this station put down here as Veloene-Jhorg (inil). This name, which has the look of a cipher deapatch, had attracted my attention. The three letters in parenthesis indicated that the train made a stop there, but did not receive passengers, hence there would be no gendame at the railway station. Now this station is almost exactly on the frontier. Cross a little bridge and you are in Beginm. I bought a ticket for Longuyon. When we reached Veloene I got out and ran to the gate leading to the little bridge. Not that way! shouled the station master. Iturned the button, strode across the boundary brook, and tranquilly seated myself on a Beigian rock to see the train move off."

Challemel-Lacour was very near baving to make a like trip to escape the rage of the reactionists.

But those times seem very remote to-day. Banc is in Paris, writing for the République Française and sharing the triumph of the republic's Anthussador in London. We have known Challemel-Lacour, the professor, the lecture, the writer of reviews, the editor-in-chief of the République Française, the republican orator; we are now to make the acquaintance of Challemel-Lacour the dipomat. He success Léon Say in a pest formerly sacred to the Broglies and the La Rochefoucaulds. Assuredly the English will not find in the new Ambassador what they found in the old ones. This Jacobin will not have what is called distinction—those grand seigneur manners which are often the varnish of medicarity; he will not have the arressing ways of Taileyrand or the English munificance of Buckingham. But the times now marched since their day. M. Challemel-Lacour has the innate distinction of intelicence, the tast of an educated mind, the knowledge of a savant, and the honesty of a republican. That is enough, It is not desirable that the Ambassadors of the republic aboul resemble those of the empire or the monarchy.

MR. CONKLING ON OHIO REPUBLICANS. His Disgust With Them a Year Age and his

Present Interest in Flohing Tackle. From a Letter (not George Alfred Townsend's) to the Cinc Enquirer.

Soon after the Canonchet affair I met Senstor Conkling on the steps of the new Capitol at Albany. There is one thing I fail to comprehend. Senator. I remarked; "how is it that Ohio Republicans have obtained such power in your party?"

"Ah, my friend," was the quiet spoken reply, under such an Administration as we have now all things ridiculous are possible. Still it is not power that Ohio men have in the party; it is merely an accidental prominence that will last not longer than there is a chance for change."

now all things ridiculous are possible. Still it is not power' that thin men have in the party; it is merely an accidental prominence that will last not longer than there is a chance for change."

"Then you don't expect John Sherman to succeed Hayes in the White House?"

"Ishaw! Noboly expects such a thing. I tell you, sir, that Ohio Bepublicans must step down and out. The Republican party—the thinking, voting masses of the party—demand that the whole horde shall go out of public life. They are a sanivelling, bypocritical set; there is not a stalesmen of them all; indeed, not one pussably smart. And they are the meanest species of man existent; they overflow with Sunday school twadde; that is their stock in trade; they will cringe and crawl, and give themselves to every underhand game in striving for their own advancement; but let one of them measurably succeed, and he suddenly and mendaciously located, and he suddenly and mendaciously located, and he suddenly and mendaciously located, and posture in his own sweet way before the people as one of your wonderfull goods service, and posture in his own sweet way before the people as one of your wonderfull goods service, and posture in his own sweet way before the people as one of your wonderfull goods to bonest men are not caught by such chaff, nor is the Republican party likely again to low down at the shrine of such politicians. We dare not take the risk; already once loo often have we experimented with that danger."

No chance for Secretary Sherman, eh?"

No that slightest, nor for any other Ohio Republican. New York will have something to say in the next Presidential fight, and New York Republicans will never support an Ohio candidate again. The Republicans of other States will never consent to another nominee from that State till the hour is fully come for the sacrifice of the party."

The other day Mr. Conkling and I chanced to meet again—this time in a parlor car on the New York Central Ballroad. He was lounging a catalogue of fishing tackle.

"Gen. Arthur a

Well, New Tors is a to figure on."
Have the Republicans in this State so good a chance for success as they had last fail?"
"Every faction of the other side is united," he briefly remarked, and I bade him good morn-

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co. vs. Base Ball Club.

TROY, N. Y., July 15 .- An amusing controversy is going on between the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company and the Troy City Base Ball Club. Until yesterday the former, which has several contracts to send the score of each game by immire, was allowed as each in the reporter's stand, and was paid for all messages sent by the Troy club. The director's having learned that clubs in other cities were remonerated for admitting an operator, asked the manager of the tearned and present of the tearned and present of the search of the contract of th esterday the former, which has several contracts to

The committee appointed to obtain headquarters for the Democratic National Committee has not yet seenred a suitable building. They have received

Why It Costs More to Rind Books Here than in England.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: "Having read Tax Syn's article in relation to the difference in t prices of binding books in England and America, I is inpelled to state the cause.

The American bookbinders who do the finer class of work labor under a very great disadvantage through the unfair and unjust tariff. All the finer kinds of leather untair and unjust turiff. All the finer kinds of feather, such as east, secant, and turkey moroeco, are imported from Europe, and we have to pay a very heavy into them, takes of books are confined;) sent to Fregued. from Enrope, and we have continually sent to Engangle, them. Cases of books are continually sent to Engangle, and there booms and returned data free. Is this air, 112th, or just to the American bookstander! Why this discrimination against our trade!

All we ask is a fair competition. Either take off the data on the raw material or place a starty on the man datay on the man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the editorial in this morning's Sea on "The Condition of Basi-ness," you say "The percentage of loss by debts has leadily diminished for every ring better conditionally small. Credit was never in a better condition As a proof that your assertion is true! would not to a like year 1870! Locame the notary of two large and own banks. During that year my tree scholary should be a considerable ship, but her have steadily a ed to a considerable suid, but they have sleadily and largely distinished, and the presence are, commercial life first half of the year 1873 with the first, built of the present scal, that the amount of mis bestur 1880 will be preduced incre than one-half. Inquiry at my banks shows that the unables of notes in circulation this year is a cycle that in any year since 1873.

3. A. B.

New Yong, July 17.

The Sun Cholera Medicine. From the Journal of Ch

More than twenty years ago, when it was one that prevention of cholera was easier than cure, prescription drawn up by emissing declars was pullified in fat Ses, and it took the name of fat Ses tolera medicine. Conderagned the Sec. and 1) took the name to a better and the Sec. Children and the Sec. The contemporary bever lent its name to a better at the We have seen it in constant use for mearly two seers years, and found it to be the best remedy for conscious of the based every set devices.

No one who has him by fam, and takes it in time, will ever have then chosen.

We common it in all our friends. Even when no cholern is afficiable, it is in excellent remedy for ordinary summer complaints, coin, distributed a sentence of papers and time of distributed in the time of distributed in the time of distributed in the second of the second of the distributed in a little cold water, according to see and violence of symplems, repeated every affined or twenty minutes until relief is obtained.

Two Lies in Three Lines. From the Alliany Etening Journal.

The Republican candidates are accepted with cordial enting and. There is neither break for discord in the ranks of the party.

-The Victoria, Australia, Irish relief fund

-Enormous natural caverns, one 600 feet ng, have lately been found near Wells, Somerset, Eng

The New Haven police quickly quelled

a street fight by throwing water on the combatants with

-This year's yield of tex in India is estimated at 70,000 (00) pounds, nearly double that of 1878. Ten years ago it was under 14,000,000. -San Francisco is not yet done with

men pedestrian matches. Race after race, with much the same party of contestents, draws crowds -The London Home Hospitals Association for paying patients has opened its first establishment

necessary. -Crowds of excursionists go up nightly

light. The traffic at night is greater than in the day time, -A Methodist missionary, sent from Chi-

exclusive of function in asylums and 885 vagrants, on the last day of the second week of June was \$5,060, of whom 40.783 were in workhouses and 35,256 receiving

turn out to be very good land, and settlers are raising first-rate crops this season. A branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad is penetrating the region, which is being rapidly settled.

-At the recent examinations of the Uni-

-José Maria Salazar saw a young girl in an Arizona mining camp, feil madly in love with her, and within three hours asked her to marry him. She de-chined, and he killed her on the spot. Retribution was as speedy as his courtship had been, for he was at once

ceased Wife's Sister bill by 101 to 101 Several Whigs—Lord Schlorne, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Colorize, whi spoke at length—opposed such marriages, while several Turies voted for them. The Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinbur h and Connaught voted in favor

-In 1869 London had thirteen gas companies, employing an acgregate capital of £7,828,844. Now there are but four companies, but their capital is \$12,081,818. The gas sold per ton of coal carbonized was in 1870 8,488 cubic feet, but is now 0,431. Moreover, improved methods have also largely reduced the loss of gas

-The famous brigand, C. Giordano, has reappeared at the head of a band in Calabria, of which province he was formerly the terror. Twenty years see Mr. Glordano emigrated to the United States, but not being favorably impressed with the advanced stage of civi ization in the New World, he returned to his first love in -Mr. Ralli, lately returned as member for

interests and agents all over the world. Itsheadquarters are in London, and it has important branches here, at are in London, and it has important branches nere, at Calcutta, Marseilles, and Smyrna. At one time it almost monopolized the grain trade of the Levant. Greeks make fortunes every where out of their own country

Monks of St Bruno, who had been ruined at the first French revolution, were miserably poor, and even so late as 1858 the editor of Murray considered the Elizir de-Sections so great a rarity that he mentioned the only place in London where it could be got. Now the fathers derive a large revenue from it. The perfection of the inquery is said to be due to a herb which grows on the ountains of Grenoble. "G. A. S." deprecates any expulsion of the Brethren of St. Brune.

ne as she expected. According to the Greek line she rould have had an accession in all of 614,565 inhabitants while now she will have an accession of 400,865 inhabitants. As regards the extent of territory, according to itania. As regards the extent of territory, according to the Greek proposal there would have been an accession of 24,333 square kilometres, while, according to the line accepted, there is an accession of 22,075 kilometres. —An English blue book lately issued shows

All Eligibil title book latery issued sin British that the highest fluties levied on British goods in British colonies are levied in Canada. 20 to 30 per cent ad valerem being frequent. Victoria (Australia) and New Zealand in many cases levy duties of 15 to 20 per cent, and in the Australian colonies (with the exception of New South Wales and Queensland), the Cape of Good Hope, New undland, and Jamaica, the rates are mostly from 10 to per cent. ad valorem. In New South Wales few dutie re levied, and in the other colonies the duties seldom

-The people of Salem are taking vigorous asures to improve the sanitar It was stated that in one hotel no rooms at the rear can be used in summer on account of the offices stench.

Dr. Sternburg of the United States Army, who has made
a specialty of flith diseases in New Orleans and Havana, exposed the fallacy of the popular notion that because a foul odor had existed for years there was no danger. "It is," he said, "a powder magazine into which the spark of cholers, diphtheris, and malaris might fall at any time. The germ of typhoid was developed under

will ablige me of you will give my son as much informa-tion ax you have in relation to them.

"I do not know Mr. Assa personally, and must wait, of

This was the way any upright man would

other named M. Challemel-Lacour as Ambassa-

dor of France at Berne. The day on which M. Ranc crossed the fron-

ican patriot or as the man, Challemel-Lacour. He gave lectures at Brussels, at Antwerp, at Ghent. Their success was extraordinary. But the local universities and the Belgian Government interfered, by way of doing a pleasure to Napoleon III. Chailemel-Lacour went to Germany, made a flying trip through Italy, and finally settled in Switzerland. The illustrious exiles, Edgar Quinet and Jules Barni, were professors at Geneva. Mare Dufraisne was caching law at Zurich. Challemel-Lacour became his colleague as professor of French literature. Alphonse Daudet in his "Contes du Lond!" has drawn a picture for which Challemel-Lacour sat as model. "Then," recounts the child of conquered Alsace, "the master began to speak to us of the French ongue, saying that it was the most beautiful in the world; that we must always speak it among ourselves and never forget it, since, when a people falls into slavery, as long as it holds fast to its own language it is as if it held the key of

In 1859 Napoleon proclaimed an amnesty.

At that epoch he was accused of having addressed to M. de Keratry, who was complaining lez-moi ces gens la " (" Do me the favor of shootdignantly denied sending such a despatch, and this desire, and it was for this purpose that I soothed and humored the popular passions. trol and calm them. The report styles me an Prefect. In France and abroad I had led a life the fact that having always loved liberty, the republic, the democracy, I was bound to be among the first to do all in my power to protect them from their own passions. So, when on the evening of the 7th the order came to me in my retirement: 'You must go to Lyons, the city is in the hands of the revolutionists,' I went,

The people recognized in him a man of the people, and in January, 1872, he was chosen Deputy in the Bouches du Rhone by 48,000 cotes. In the Assembly he made a great impression. While Gambetta's eloquence is a succession of thunder bolts, Challemel-Lacour's is a succession of award thrusts. With him debate is a fencing match, punctilious, at close quarters. He is accurate, quick, deadly, He goes straight to the question grapples it. strikes it in the face, after the fashion of the toreadores in the bull ring. Gambetta is more of a Girondin, with his harmonious periods and emphasis: Challemel-Lucour has the Jacobin tone, share and vibrating.

Bane, also, had been elected Deputy at Bordeaux when peace came. An advocate of resistance to the bitter end, he resigned his seat and betook himself to Paris. Unknown to him he revolution of the Commune had broken out. Plane at once put himself in communication with some friends, and exerted himself to ring about confiliation and compromise. The

out. Rung at once put himself in communication with some friends, and exerted himself to
bring about conclination and compromise. The
voters of the Ninth Arrondissement elected
him to the Commune. But Rang was not the
man to have any illusions about the men of the
Commune. Seeing that he could not do anytining with them he prudently retired. After
the taking of Paris, the rengtionary madness
marked Rang as a victim; his head was openly
demanded. Thiers, the vanguisher of the Commune, neard these demands with indignation.
Striking his little flat on his working dosk, the
old man cried out; "It is infamous to wish to
molest him; it is monstrous."

After the fall of Thiers, Rang was condemned
to death. He did not appear for trial. The exprisoner of Lambessa, who had made his escape from the galleys of the empire, was not
the man to present his neck to the hangman.
B-tween the two he put the Beigian frontier.
There is a story that he made his escape in the
disguise of a priest. One day, at Brussels, I
mentioned this story to him. He shrugged his
shoulders. "Bost!" he said: "One does not
disguise himself unless one wishes to be recognized. I set out, if you want to know about it,
in every-day dress, such as you and I are
wearing at this moment. In this treasure of
obscurity which they call a Railway Guide,
you will find at page 77 a modest line running

Every patient will be attended by his own doctor.

—It is claimed that a new Swedish gun tadopted by the Russian navy) is even more deadly than the Gatling. It can be carried up into the maintop if

by the railway to see Vesuvius illuminated by ele

cago to Virginia City, reports as follows: "I made a can-vass of the town, and find everyhody crazy for gold, but I was mustle to find a Christian, though the saloons were -The total number of paupers in London.

outdoor relief. -The so-called Bad Lands of Minnesota

-The effect of the expulsion of the Jesuits from France is likely to promote their influence, inas-much as it will so widely distribute them. Scarcely a day passes but we read that a detachment of them has settled in some new field.

versity of Hologna, a young lady received her diploma of Doctress, surpassing the students of the other ex in anatomy, physiology, and chemistry. At the University of Tarin a fair girl graduate obtained a similar degree of

hanged by the miners. -The House of Lords threw out the De-

-Mr. Sala says that forty years ago the

-Greece will acquire a considerable addition to her population by the readjustment of the boundary line between herself and Turkey, but not so large a

-The general staff at Berlin have lately been engaged in making a careful survey of the coast of Mecklemburg, with a view of ascertaining at what point Meckienburg, with a view of ascerianing at what point a hostile force would find the least difficulty in landing, and it has arrived at the conclusion that the point in question would be the flay of Wismar. This bay, which is very wide and deep, is one of the best of the German narbors in the Baltic, and large ships can come in close to the town. It is therefore proposed to erect batteries and iron plated turrets, which in the event of a war could easily be armed with long range rifled guns, on a small island called the "Wallfisch," in the harbor.

-A recent report from the German Consul-General at Museon gives some information concerning the manufacturing industries of Russia. There are about 15,000 factories in the empire, producing goods to the value of 500,000,000 roubles 08325,000,000 a year. A Moscow the wholesale trade is almost entirely in the hands of Germans—that is, either Russian subjects of German origin, or subjects of the German empire. Amen the manufacturers, on the other hand, the Russian element pred-minates. Imported goods, which formerly came chiefly from France, are now almost entirely of German production, year by year the French imports are diminishing, while the German imports are increasing

The claimants to English estates will he interested to learn that in the parish of Kelsale, in Suffork, there is a property known as the "Kelsale House Estate," consisting of mansion, two farm houses and 440 acres of land. On this estate there is no known namer, agent or occupier. No person is upon it and no labor of any kind has been expended upon it for the last cight months. The houses are unminabled, and the lated a wash. The taxes are unpaid, and the tithe rent charge is not collected. There are 110 acres of pasture iand, but so full of more bills that the grass is worth litthe except for freeling purposes. Fire arable land 194 purfure to behold, it presents a scene perhaps mayer before witnessed, but after lungined, when thinking of oldsmith's "Described Village," Thousands of wild flowers now in full beauty give an idea of fairyland

-A curious legal question of inheritance has arisen from a recent railway accidentin Germany, which resulted in the death of several passengers Among its victims were two Breslau gentlemen, Messra Ruschel and Calinich, who had been close friends for many years, and were so strongly attached to one another that, some months previous to the journey which proved tatal to both of them, they had executed a deed. In virtue of which, on the denise of either, the survivor should become entitled to the whole property of the deceased. As both parties to this "Erbvertrag" or heritage greement perioded in the accident above alluded to their testies having been found among the rains of the second-class carriage in which they had been travelling earlier. The questions arise which, it either of them and last thereby becoming his friend's legal heir, and, what disposition can be made at their properties?

DROUGHT. Drive, shricking wind, from by northern caves, Drive the gray clouds like fiving slaves, Obscure this sident, suffry blaze.

Better the thunder stattling crash, Better the lightning's tain! flash, Than the smothered caim of soyless days. Life follows the march of the sweeping rain;

But this brings rum to grassy plain. To blooming vale and waving grove. Wee is my heart! the days go by. And never shadow dims the say No cooling breezes the branches move.

Like the horning blast from a furnace mouth, A hot, red have comes from the south; The sun casts down an evil glare, Day after day, from tight till morn,

To load with poison the heavy air